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One Square, one inch, one week... One Square, one inch, one month... One Square, one inch, three months... Two Squares, one inch, one year... Quarter Column, one year... Half Column, one year... One Column, one year... Legal advertisements ten cents per line each insertion.

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REVIEW OF TRADE.

Bradstreet's Report on Conditions of Business Throughout the Country. NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Bradstreet's review of trade says:

Unsettled weather and holidays are a drawback to retail and jobbing distribution in many markets but the general situation is still a most satisfactory one and the iron, steel, coal, oil, and shoe, hardware and lumber trades are conspicuously well situated. The industrial situation is also deserving of note because of the striking absence of complaint as to illness or as to pending or future labor troubles. Bank clearings, while naturally smaller than those of last week, are considerably ahead of last year, a mark of progression not to be lost sight of.

The feature of the grain market this week was the carrying to a successful conclusion of the November corn corner in Chicago. The carrying of the settlement of the shorts at a basis of 50 cents a bushel, came a drop to 41 cents. At New York the influence of the corner—some of the few successful corn corners on record—was to advance prices slightly, owing largely to the deflection of supplies. Wheat has been irregular, but with the moderate bearish because of large supplies and discouraged speculative liquidation.

Wheat including four shipments for the week aggregate 2,497,888 bushels against 3,827,296 bushels last week; 3,050,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899; 7,483,950 bushels in 1898; 6,499,900 bushels in 1897, and 3,653,104 bushels in 1896.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,801,030 bushels against 5,235,568 bushels last week; 4,411,514 bushels in this week a year ago; 4,725,988 bushels in 1898; 4,856,806 bushels in 1897, and 1,105,102 bushels in 1896.

Case Much Stronger. LIVADIA, European Russia, Dec. 4.—The czar is so much better in health that he desired to get up yesterday, but was advised by his medical attendants to remain abed till the end of the week. His majesty is not allowed to read and the czarina reads to him at intervals. His appetite is increasing and he has become tired of his liquid diet. He asked for solid food, but the physicians would not allow him to partake of it.

Kruger Abandons Visit to Berlin. BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Mr. Kruger has abandoned his proposed visit to Berlin, owing to the receipt of an official intimation that Emperor William regrets that in consequence of previous arrangements he will be unable to receive him. The Boer statesman will therefore, proceed direct from Cologne for Holland. He telegraphed to this effect this afternoon.

Market Report. NEW YORK, Dec. 3. Money on call, 3/16 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange: Actual business in bankers' at 84.87 1/2 for demand and 84.81 1/2 for sixty days. Postal rates, 84.82 1/2 for 60 days.

New York Produce Market. FLOUR—Winter patents, \$3.60@3.90; winter straights, \$3.40@3.55; winter extras, \$3.20@3.40; winter low grades, \$2.90@3.10; Minnesota patents, \$3.90@4.25; Minnesota bakers', \$3.00@3.25.

Buffalo Provision Market. WHEAT—No. 1 northern, 79c; winter wheat, No. 2 red, 70c. CORN—No. 2 corn, 41 1/2@41c; No. 3 corn, 41c.

East Buffalo Live Stock Market. CATTLE—Extra export steers, \$5.40@5.50; good to choice shipping steers, \$5.00@5.25; coarse, rough, but fat steers, \$4.00@4.50; western branded steers, \$4.00@4.50; choice to smooth fat heifers, \$2.75@3.45; common, old to fair cows, \$2.75@3.40; good butcher bulls, \$3.00@3.75.

Utica Cheese Market. UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 3. Utes dairy board of trade: Last day of the month. CHEESE—Forty-four lots, 2,635 boxes; all large cheese, 9 1/2c, except one lot of 30 boxes at 10 1/2c; small cheese, 10 1/2c.

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SUMMARY OF THE NEWS

Short Items From Various Parts of the World.

Record of Many Happenings Condensed and Put in Small Space and Arranged With Special Regard For the Convenience of the Reader Who Has Little Time to Spare.

Senator Mendez Capote has been elected president of the Cuban constitutional convention.

The sympathetic strike which was to have gone into effect at Tampa, has been postponed.

The condition of the Hon. George W. Wilson, commissioner of internal revenue, is very critical.

The Venezuelan government has received from Germany 10,000 Mauser rifles and 30,000,000 cartridges.

Floods are reported all along the Ohio Valley. In almost the entire valley it has been raining since last Tuesday and almost continually since Friday.

Mrs. Frances Milford, whom Nelson Skinner of Middletown attempted to murder in Easton Thursday by forcing carbolic acid down her throat is dead.

The Welland, Ont., electric light plant was completely destroyed by fire.

Prof. W. Boyschlag, professor of divine right in the university of Halle, Berlin, is dead.

King Oscar is steadily improving. He takes long walks in the royal garden at Stockholm.

Efforts are being made to drive the Indians who are now slaughtering Colorado game back to their reservation.

In making up the Republican caucus list of the senate the name of Senator Wellington of Maryland has been omitted at his own request.

New York detectives who investigated the death of William Astor last Thursday have made a formal report that there was no poisoning nor foul play in connection with the death.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt, in a speech before the chamber of commerce of New York city states that Croker could cleanse the city of vice in 30 days if he would but say the word, and also says that Mayor Van Wyck should bear much of the responsibility for the existing conditions.

Lord Roberts confirms the report of a plot to kill him and says that ten conspirators have been arrested for having a hand in the plot.

Divorce granted Mrs. Kid McCoy. All schools in Oneida, N. Y., closed on account of a diphtheria epidemic there.

OSCAR WILDE DEAD.

Outcast Litterateur Perishes in Poverty in Paris. DUBLIN, Dec. 1.—A dispatch to the Evening Mail from Paris says Oscar Wilde is dead. The dispatch adds that he expired in an obscure home in the Latin quarter from meningitis and was received into the catholic church on his death bed.

Wilde had been living in a hotel on the Rue des Beaux Arts, where he had been known for several months under the name of Manoth.



For some time he had been indisposed. In October he was obliged to submit to a serious operation, the hour announced for the sale of the Abbott at the Fasig-Tipton auction, there were some five thousand persons assembled in the Madison Square Garden to witness the struggle for the ownership of the trotting champion of the world.

Promptly at the hour appointed, the Abbott was brought out on the track and jogged around in front of a sulky by his trainer Ed Geers. The crowd loudly applauded.

After the usual formalities had been gone through the auctioneer called for bids on the great trotter. The bidding was short. E. D. Tipton, of New York started for the first time and West End, Boston, made the first bid, \$22,000.

Fire Commissioner John Scannell of New York raised him \$500, and as Mr. Tipton had no authority to go higher the horse was sold to Mr. Scannell for \$26,500.

It was thought Mr. Scannell might have purchased the animal for Richard Croker. He announced later that he had bought the horse for his own use and that The Abbott would remain in the hands of Ed Geers for further training.

Preventing Spread of Smallpox. NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Active measures have been taken by the board of health to prevent the spread of smallpox.

Several new cases were reported and it is believed that others will develop within the next few days, before the board succeeds in its efforts to stamp out the disease.

Twenty inspectors were detailed to go through the buildings where snappers have been found and vaccinate all the snappers. Police men were stationed at Sixty-ninth street and West End avenue to prevent the removal of household articles which could have been infected and to give warning to persons who had entered the houses or apartments.

Disinfectants were used on every side. All patients were removed once to the reception hospital in East Sixteenth street and from there taken to North Brothers Island. Thirty-seven cases in all had been reported to Dr. Dillingham before his office closed yesterday.

Von Walderssee Makes Report. BERLIN, Dec. 4.—A dispatch from Field Marshal Count Von Walderssee, commander-in-chief of the international forces in China, sent from Peking under date of Saturday, Dec. 1, says that after hoisting the German flag at the Ming tombs, and punishing several neighboring villages for the murder of Christians, the late Colonel York's detachment, commanded by General Gayl, returned to Peking in four columns by way of Yang Fang, Chen Pien, Tabung, Thang Shan and Nin Lan Shan, each about a day's march northward of Peking. The Kalcan expedition, the dispatch also says, was very successful.

Several thousand regulars were driven in wild flight from province of Chi Li to Shan Si. The remains of the late Colonel York's have arrived at Peking.

Important to Business Men. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The United States supreme court yesterday advanced the case of Erie vs. the Chicago Title and Trust company to be heard on Feb. 25. The case involves the question as to whether a claim in bankruptcy should be disallowed on the ground that moneys were paid by an insolvent to a creditor in the usual course of business within four months preceding the date of the filing of a petition in bankruptcy. It is regarded as an important case to the business men of the country.

Mortgage For \$10,000,000. NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A general mortgage for \$10,000,000, covering all the property of the Westchester Lighting company in Marmaroneck, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, Palisades, New Rochelle, Mount Kisco and other real estate, was filed in the register's office yesterday. The mortgage is made in favor of the Colonial Trust company and secures an issue of 50-year 5 per cent gold bonds. The money is to be used for the improvement of its property.

Roosevelt Returns to Albany. ALBANY, Dec. 4.—Governor Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, arrived here from New York city last evening and went direct to the executive mansion. To the newspaper men who met him at the station the governor said that he had nothing to give out for publication.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

Score of Persons Roasted to Death on Redhot Furnace.

Were Watching Football Game at San Francisco, When Shed on Which They Stood Collapsed and They Fell Into Furnace.—Hospital Filled With Injured—Some Lived Several Days.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—Two more of those injured in the Thanksgiving Day accident died yesterday, making 21 deaths in all. Yesterday's dead are Eilers Crumwell, aged 12 and E. P. Tice, aged 40. Nine of the dead were buried yesterday.

The victims were watching a football game between the Stanford and University of California teams when the roof beneath them gave way, precipitating them to the floor of the factory. Some of them fell upon the furnaces and one man of unknown identity was burned almost to a crisp.

The crash of the falling roof was heard a great distance away and thousands of people hurried to the scene. Messages were sent to the city hospital and the morgue and the available ambulances were hurried to the spot.

There were more than 200 people on the roof when it collapsed. Those fortunate enough to be on a side section of the building, hurried down and helped remove the injured. The heat around the furnaces was so great, however, that to many no assistance could be rendered, and they slowly roasted to death.

Not 200 yards away were 20,000 people watching the football game, and when the news became known there was intense excitement among them. The adherents went through the crowd calling for doctors and many surgeons hurriedly left the game. The living victims of the disaster were taken to various hospitals.

The Southern Pacific Hospital, within two blocks of the scene was soon overcrowded and many of the wounded had to be turned away. They were hurried to St. Luke's, the receiving hospital and nearby drug stores. So scattered were they among the various institutions, that it was at first impossible to tell exactly how many were hurt or how seriously they were injured.

The manager of the glass works realized the danger before the accident occurred and had sent for the police to compel the crowd to leave. Just as a squad of officers arrived the roof went down.

The fires in the furnaces had been started for the first time and the vases were full of liquid glass. It was upon these that the victims fell. Some were killed instantly and others were slowly roasted to death.

The few who missed the furnaces rolled off together with workmen in the glass works saved the lives of many by pulling them away from their horrible resting place.

MURDER, NOT SUICIDE. Believed That George Annis Was Beaten and Hanged.

JAMESTOWN N. Y., Dec. 3.—Last Thursday information was sent out of the death at Syracuse of George Annis of Jamestown, who it was reported, committed suicide by jumping into the canal in that city. There were suspicious circumstances connected with the case. The body was brought to Jamestown and yesterday morning an autopsy was conducted.

It showed conclusively that the young man was suffering from a deranged condition of the mental faculties, and that this condition resulted from a recent blow on the head. The scalp was bruised and a clot of blood had formed between the scalp and skull. Under the skull at this point the brain was congested and blood clots had formed. Indications were that the injury was of very recent origin, not more than 48 hours before death.

The physicians say that injury was caused by a sandbag or something of that nature. Annis had evidently been robbed a valuable ring had been torn from the finger and a large amount of money which Annis should have had in his possession was missing.

SULTAN MAKES AMENDS. Has Ordered Warship at Price Which Includes Indemnities.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 2.—Hasan Pasha, Ottoman minister of marine, and General Williams, representing the Cramp Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia, have signed a contract for the construction of a cruiser for the Ottoman navy.

The price to be paid is \$350,000, which includes \$25,000 as indemnity to the United States for losses sustained by Americans during the Armenian massacres.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

McKinley's Annual Communication to Congress.

Many Important Recommendations Are Made in the Document, Which Deals Intelligently and in Plain Language With Every Topic in Which the Nation Is Interested.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—President McKinley's annual message was read in both houses of the legislature at the first day's session today. The message in part is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: At the outgoing of the old and the incoming of the new century you become in the last session of the Fifty-sixth congress with evidences on every hand of individual and national prosperity and with proof of the growing strength and increasing power for good of Republican institutions. Your countrymen will join with you in felicitating that American liberty is more firmly established than ever before and that love for it and the determination to preserve it are more universal than at any former period of our history.

In our foreign intercourse the dominant question has been the treatment of the Chinese problem. Apart from this our relations with the powers have been happy.

The recent troubles in China spring from the anti-foreign agitation which for the last three years has gained strength in the northern provinces. Their origin lies deep in the character of the Chinese races and in the traditions of their government. The telegraph and the railway spreading over their land the steamers plying on their waterways, the merchant and the missionary penetrating year by year farther to the interior, became to the Chinese mind types of an alien invasion, changing the course of their national life and fraught with vague forebodings of disaster to their beliefs and their self-control.

The sect commonly styled the Boxers developed greatly in the provinces north of the Yangtze, and with the collusion of many notable officials of the throne itself, became alarmingly aggressive. No foreigner's life, outside of the protected treaty ports, was safe. No foreign interest was secure from spoliation.

The diplomatic representatives of the powers in Peking strove in vain to check this movement. Protest was followed by demand and demand by renewed protest, to be met with pertinacious edicts from the palace and evasive and futile assurances from the Tsung Li Yamen.

The increasing gravity of the conditions in China and the imminence of peril to our diversified interests in the empire, as well as to those of all the other treaty governments, were soon appreciated by the government, causing it profound solicitude. The United States from the earliest days of foreign intercourse with China, had followed a policy of peace, omitting no occasion to testify good will, to further the extension of lawful trade, to respect the sovereignty of its government and to insure by all legitimate and kindly but earnest means the safety and protection for the lives and property of law abiding citizens and for the exercise of their beneficent callings among the Chinese people.

Mindful of this, it was felt to be appropriate that our purposes should be pronounced in favor of such course as would hasten untiled action of the powers to promote the adoption of salutary reforms so greatly needed for strengthening the imperial government and maintaining the integrity of China, in which we believed the whole western world to be alike concerned. To these ends I caused to be addressed to the several powers occupying territory and maintaining spheres of influence in China the circular proposals of 1899, inviting them from their declarations of their intentions and views as to the desirability of the adoption of measures insuring the benefits of equality of treatment of all foreign trade throughout China.

With gratifying unanimity the responses coincided in this common policy, enabling me to see in the successful termination of these negotiations proof of the friendly spirit which animates the various powers interested in the untrammelled development of commerce and industry in the Chinese empire as a source of vast benefit to the whole commercial world.

The president then tells in brief the story of the rescue of the legations, and proceeds:

The policy of the United States through all this trying period was clearly announced and scrupulously carried out. A circular note to the powers, dated July 3, proclaimed our attitude. Treating the condition in the north as one of virtual anarchy, in which the great provinces of the south and southeast had no share, we regarded the local authorities in the latter quarters as representing the Chinese people with whom we sought to remain in peace and friendship. Our declared aims involved no war against the Chinese nation. We adhered to the legitimate office of rescuing the imperiled legation, obtaining redress for wrongs already suffered, securing wherever possible the safety of American life and property in China and preventing a spread of the disorders or their recurrence.

As was then said: "The policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire."

Faithful to those professions which, as it proved, reflected the views and purposes of the other co-operative governments, all our efforts have been directed toward ending the anomalous situation in China by negotiations for a settlement at the earliest possible moment. As soon as the sacred duty of relieving our legation and its dependents was accomplished we withdrew from active hostilities, leaving

our legation under an adequate guard in Peking as a channel of negotiation and settlement, a course adopted by others of the interested powers. Operations of the empowered representatives of the Chinese emperor have been considerably entertained.

The exposition of the resources and products of the Western hemisphere to be held at Buffalo next year, promises important results not only for the United States, but for the other participating countries. It is gratifying that the Latin-American states evince the liveliest interest, and the fact that an international American congress will be held in the city of Mexico while the exposition is in progress, encourages the hope of a larger display at Buffalo than might otherwise be practicable.

The work of preparing an exhibit of our national resources is making satisfactory progress under the direction of different officers of the federal government and the various states of the union have shown a disposition toward the most liberal participation in the enterprise.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess.—George Birrell. Councilmen.—Joseph Morgan, J. T. Dale, W. F. Blum, Jas. D. Davis, Chas. Clark, T. E. Armstrong, Dr. J. C. Dunn. Justices of the Peace.—C. A. Randall, S. J. Setley.

Constable.—H. E. Moody. Collector.—F. P. Ameler. School Directors.—G. W. Holeman, J. E. Wenk, G. Jamieson, J. C. Scowden, Patrick Joyce, W. N. Grove.

FOREST COUNTY OFFICERS. Member of Congress.—J. K. P. Hall. Member of Senate.—A. M. Nealey. Assembly.—Dr. S. S. Towler. President Judge.—W. M. Lindsey. Associate Judges.—A. J. McCreay, R. B. Crawford.

Prothonotary, Register & Recorder, &c.—John H. Robertson. Sheriff.—J. W. Jamieson. Treasurer.—S. M. Henry. Commissioners.—R. M. Herman, John T. Carson, J. T. Dale.

District Attorney.—S. D. Irwin. Jury Commissioners.—Levi G. Reynolds, Peter Young. Coroner.—Dr. J. W. Morrow. County Auditors.—R. W. Clark, R. J. Flynn, Geo. L. King. County Superintendent.—E. E. Siltzinger.

Regular Terms of Court. Fourth Monday of February. Third Monday of May. Fourth Monday of September. Third Monday of November.

Church and Sabbath School. Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a. m., M. E. Sabbath School at 10:30 a. m. Preaching in M. E. Church every Sabbath evening by Rev. W. P. Murray. Preaching in the F. M. Church every Sabbath evening at the usual hour. Rev. C. H. Miller, Pastor.

Services in the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath morning and evening. Rev. J. V. McAninch officiating. The regular meetings of the W. C. T. U. are held at the headquarters on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. TIONESTA LODGE, No. 399, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Partridge building.

FOREST LODGE, No. 184, A. O. U. W. Meets every Friday evening in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW POST, No. 274 C. G. A. R. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evening in each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW CORPS, No. 137, W. R. C. Meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta, Pa.

TIONESTA TENT, No. 164, K. O. T. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday evening in each month in A. O. U. W. hall Tionesta, Pa.

T. F. HITCHCOCK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Tionesta, Pa.

P. M. CLARK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Tionesta, Penna.

SAMUEL C. CALHOUN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office at Carson's jewelry store, Tionesta, Pa. All legal business and collections promptly and faithfully attended to.

J. W. MORROW, M. D., Physician, Surgeon & Dentist. Office and Residence three doors north of Hotel Agnew, Tionesta. Professional calls promptly responded to at all hours.

DR. F. J. BOVARD, Physician & Surgeon, TIONESTA, PA.

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1900 DECEMBER 1900 calendar table with days of the week and dates.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—Court of appeals calendar for today is: Nos. 759, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 768 and 770.